

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A low noise amplifier, comprising:
a radio frequency input; and
an electrostatic discharge protection circuit including: [[,]]
a pair of diodes each having a first and a second terminal;
a first diode of the pair having a first terminal coupled to the radio frequency input and a second terminal directly coupled to a first supply;
a second diode of the pair having a second terminal coupled to the radio frequency input and a first terminal directly coupled to the first supply; and
a separate electrostatic discharge clamp directly coupled between a second high voltage supply and the first a low voltage supply so as to provide a discharge path between the second supply and the first supply ~~there between~~ during an electrostatic discharge event, [[;]]
wherein the electrostatic discharge protection circuit is operable to shunt electrostatic discharge current:
during a positive ~~and negative~~ electrostatic discharge event ~~events~~ away from the radio frequency input to and through the first supply or to the second supply using the second diode, and
during a negative electrostatic discharge event away from the radio frequency input to the first supply or to the second supply using the first diode.
2. (Original) The low noise amplifier of claim 1, wherein the first and second diodes are formed by one of polymer devices and metal oxide silicon devices.

3. (Currently amended) The low noise amplifier of claim 1, wherein:
the first supply is one of a low voltage supply and a high voltage supply;[[, and]]
if the first supply is a low voltage supply, then the electrostatic discharge protection
circuit is not directly coupled to a corresponding high voltage supply; and[[,]]
if the first supply is a high voltage supply, then the electrostatic discharge protection
circuit is not directly coupled to a corresponding low voltage supply.

4. (Canceled)

5. (Original) The low noise amplifier of claim 3, wherein the positive and negative
electrostatic discharge events include a radio frequency input to high voltage supply positive
discharge pulse, a radio frequency input to high voltage supply negative discharge pulse, a radio
frequency input to low voltage supply positive discharge pulse, and a radio frequency input to
low voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

6. (Original) The low noise amplifier of claim 5, wherein the low voltage supply
floats during the radio frequency input to high voltage supply positive discharge pulse and the
radio frequency input to high voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

7. (Original) The low noise amplifier of claim 5, wherein the high voltage supply
floats during the radio frequency input to low voltage supply positive discharge pulse and the
radio frequency input to low voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

8. (Original) The low noise amplifier of claim 1, wherein the low noise amplifier is
compliant with an IEEE standard selected from the group consisting of 802.11, 802.11a,
802.11b, 802.11e, 802.11g, 802.11h, and 802.11i, and 802.14.

9. (Currently amended) A low noise amplifier, comprising:
receiving means for receiving an RF input; and
shunting means including: [[,]]
a pair of diode means each having a first terminal and a second terminal;
a first diode means of the pair having a first terminal coupled to the receiving means and a second terminal directly coupled to a first supply;
a second diode means of the pair having a second terminal coupled to the receiving means and a first terminal directly coupled to the first supply; and
a separate clamping means directly coupled between a second high-voltage supply and the first a low-voltage supply so as to provide a discharge path between the second supply and the first supply there-between during an electrostatic discharge event, [[:]]
wherein the shunting means shunts for shunting electrostatic discharge current;
during a positive and negative electrostatic discharge event events away from the receiving means to and through the first supply using the second diode means and to the second supply using the second diode means and the separate clamping means, and
during a negative electrostatic discharge event away from the receiving means to the first supply using the first diode means and to the second supply using the first diode means and the separate clamping means.

10. (Original) The low noise amplifier of claim 9, wherein the shunting means is formed by one of polymer device means and metal oxide silicon device means.

11. (Currently amended) The low noise amplifier of claim 9, wherein:
the first supply is one of a low voltage supply and a high voltage supply; [[, and]]
if the first supply is a low voltage supply, then the shunting means is not directly coupled to a corresponding high voltage supply; and [[,]]
if the first supply [[means]] is a high voltage supply, then the shunting means is not directly coupled to a corresponding low voltage supply.

12. (Canceled)

13. (Original) The low noise amplifier of claim 11, wherein the positive and negative electrostatic discharge events include a receiving means to high voltage supply positive discharge pulse, a receiving means to high voltage supply negative discharge pulse, a receiving means to low voltage supply positive discharge pulse, and a receiving means to low voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

14. (Original) The low noise amplifier of claim 13, wherein the low voltage supply floats during the receiving means to high voltage supply positive discharge pulse and the receiving means to high voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

15. (Original) The low noise amplifier of claim 13, wherein the high voltage supply floats during the receiving means to low voltage supply positive discharge pulse and the receiving means to low voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

16. (Original) The low noise amplifier of claim 9, wherein the low noise amplifier is compliant with an IEEE standard selected from the group consisting of 802.11, 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11e, 802.11g, 802.11h, and 802.11i, and 802.14.

17. (Currently amended) An electrostatic discharge protection circuit, comprising:
a pair of diodes each having a first terminal and a second terminal;
a first diode of the pair having a first terminal coupled to an input/output pad and a second terminal directly coupled to a first supply;
a second diode of the pair having a second terminal coupled to the input/output pad and a first terminal directly coupled to the first supply; and
a separate electrostatic discharge clamp directly coupled between a second high voltage

supply and the first a low voltage supply so as to provide a discharge path between the second supply and the first supply there between during an electrostatic discharge event,[[;]]

wherein the electrostatic discharge protection circuit is operable to shunt electrostatic discharge current;

during a positive ~~and negative~~ electrostatic discharge ~~events~~ event away from the input/output pad to the first supply using the second diode and to the second supply using the second diode and the separate electrostatic discharge clamp, and

during a negative electrostatic discharge event away from the input/output pad to the first supply using the first diode and to the second supply using the first diode and the separate electrostatic discharge clamp.

18. (Original) The circuit of claim 17, wherein the first and second diodes are formed by one of polymer devices and metal oxide silicon devices.

19. (Currently amended) The circuit of claim 17, wherein:
the first supply is one of a low voltage supply and a high voltage supply;[[, and]]
if the first supply is a low voltage supply, then the electrostatic discharge protection circuit is not directly coupled to a corresponding high voltage supply; and[[,]]
if the first supply is a high voltage supply, then the electrostatic discharge protection circuit is not directly coupled to a corresponding low voltage supply.

20. (Canceled)

21. (Original) The circuit of claim 19, wherein the positive and negative electrostatic discharge events include an input/output pad to high voltage supply positive discharge pulse, an input/output pad to high voltage supply negative discharge pulse, an input/output pad to low voltage supply positive discharge pulse, and an input/output pad to low voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

22. (Original) The circuit of claim 21, wherein the low voltage supply floats during the input/output pad to high voltage supply positive discharge pulse and the input/output pad to high voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

23. (Original) The circuit of claim 21, wherein the high voltage supply floats during the input/output pad to low voltage supply positive discharge pulse and the input/output pad to low voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

24. (Currently amended) An electrostatic discharge protection circuit for discharging electrostatic discharge events, comprising:

shunting means including: [[,]]

a pair of diode means having a first terminal and a second terminal;

a first diode means of the pair having a first terminal coupled to an input/output pad and a second terminal directly coupled to a first supply;

a second diode means of the pair having a second terminal coupled to the input/output pad and a first terminal directly coupled to the first supply; and

a separate clamping means directly coupled between a second high voltage supply and the first a low voltage supply so as to provide a discharge path between the second supply and the first supply there between during an electrostatic discharge event. [[;]]

wherein the shunting means shunts for shunting electrostatic discharge current;

during a positive and negative electrostatic discharge events event away from the input/output pad to the first supply using the second diode means and to the second supply using the second diode means and the separate clamping means, and

during a negative electrostatic discharge event away from the input/output pad to the first supply using the first diode means and to the second supply using the first diode means and the separate clamping means.

25. (Original) The electrostatic discharge protection circuit of claim 24, wherein the shunting means is formed by one of polymer device means and metal oxide silicon device means.

26. (Currently amended) The electrostatic discharge protection circuit of claim 24, wherein:

the first supply is one of a low voltage supply and a high voltage supply; [[, and]]

if the first supply is a low voltage supply, then the shunting means is not directly coupled to a corresponding high voltage supply; and[[,]]

if the first supply [[means]] is a high voltage supply, then the shunting means is not directly coupled to a corresponding low voltage supply.

27. (Canceled)

28. (Original) The electrostatic discharge protection circuit of claim 26, wherein the positive and negative electrostatic discharge events include an input/output pad to high voltage supply positive discharge pulse, an input/output pad to high voltage supply negative discharge pulse, an input/output pad to low voltage supply positive discharge pulse, and an input/output pad to low voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

29. (Original) The electrostatic discharge protection circuit of claim 28, wherein the low voltage supply floats during the input/output pad to high voltage supply positive discharge pulse and the input/output pad to high voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

30. (Original) The electrostatic discharge protection circuit of claim 28, wherein the high voltage supply floats during the input/output pad to low voltage supply positive discharge pulse and the input/output pad to low voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

31. (Currently amended) A method for discharging electrostatic discharge, comprising:

providing a first direct discharge path between an input/output pad and a first supply;
providing a second direct discharge path between the input/output pad and the first supply;

providing a third discharge path between the first supply and a second supply during an electrostatic discharge event; and

shunting electrostatic discharge current during a positive and negative electrostatic discharge event through one of the first discharge path and the second discharge path away from the input/output pad to the first supply using the second direct discharge path and to the second supply using the second direct discharge path and the third direct discharge path, and during a negative electrostatic discharge event away from the input/output pad to the first supply using the first direct discharge path and to the second supply using the first direct discharge path and the third direct discharge path.

32. (Currently amended) The method of claim 31, wherein:

providing [[a]] the first discharge path and [[a]] the second discharge path includes providing [[a]] the first discharge path and [[a]] the second discharge path between the input/output pad and one of a low voltage supply and a high voltage supply; [[,]]

if the first discharge path and the second discharge path are provided between the input/output pad and [[a]] the low voltage supply, then not providing a direct discharge path between the input/output pad and a corresponding high voltage supply; and[[,]]

if the first discharge path and the second discharge path are provided between the input/output pad and [[a]] the high voltage supply, then not providing a direct discharge path between the input/output pad and a corresponding low voltage supply.

33. (Canceled)

34. (Original) The method of claim 32, wherein shunting electrostatic discharge current includes shunting one or more of an input/output pad to high voltage supply positive discharge pulse, an input/output pad to high voltage supply negative discharge pulse, an input/output pad to low voltage supply positive discharge pulse, and an input/output pad to low voltage supply negative discharge pulse.

35. (Original) The method of claim 34, wherein shunting an input/output pad to high voltage supply positive discharge pulse and shunting an input/output pad to high voltage supply negative discharge pulse includes floating the low voltage supply.

36. (Original) The method of claim 34, wherein shunting an input/output pad to low voltage supply positive discharge pulse and shunting an input/output pad to low voltage supply negative discharge pulse includes floating the high voltage supply.

37. (New) The low noise amplifier of claim 1, wherein the electrostatic discharge protection circuit is operable to:

shunt electrostatic discharge current during the positive electrostatic discharge event away from the radio frequency input to the first supply using the second diode, or from the radio frequency input to the second supply using the second diode and the separate electrostatic discharge clamp.

38. (New) The low noise amplifier of claim 1, wherein the electrostatic discharge protection circuit is operable to:

shunt electrostatic discharge current during a negative electrostatic discharge event away from the radio frequency input to the first supply using the first diode, or from the radio frequency input to the second supply using the first diode and the separate electrostatic discharge clamp.